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SOURCE Bashkimi.RESULTS OF 1951 PLAN IN ALBANIA

Comment: This report gives the fulfillment in percentages of the 1951 annual plan of the Albanian People's Republic issued by the Board of Statistics.

The development of Albanian industry, agriculture, transportation, and construction, and the improvement in the material and cultural standards of living of the Albanian people in 1951 are shown by the following percentage fulfillments of the 1951 plan:

A. Mineral and Industrial Production

The mineral and industrial production, including the industrial production of artisan and consumer cooperatives, was 105.9 percent or 147.1 percent over 1950 production. The fulfillment by sector is as follows:

	Percent
Ministry of Mining	72.7
Ministry of Industry	107.6
Ministry of Construction (industrial production)	105.4
Ministry of Procurement (industrial production)	105.2
Ministry of Commerce (industrial production)	178.4
Communal Board	67.1
Carpentry Board	101.5
Local industry	106.5
Artisans cooperative unions	128.4
Consumer cooperative unions	114.5

Compared with 1950 the development of the main branches of production was as follows:

	Percent
Oil industry	55.2
Bitumen industry	115.1

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	<u>Percent</u>
Lignite industry	
Chromium industry	127.7
Copper industry	100.1
Sugar industry	79.9
Macaroni industry	404.8
Oil and soap industry	155.3
Fishing industry	177.1
Textile industry	133.7
Footwear industry	462.1
Rubber industry	149.8
Tobacco industry	169.1
Cement industry	88.7
Leather industry	114.6
Lumber industry	117.2
Electrical equipment industry	110.4
Machine tool industry	123.4
Grinding industry	133.7
Brick industry	151.3
Printing industry	132.3
	107.7

Compared with 1950, local industrial production increased 177.6 percent, artisan cooperative production 217.9, and consumer cooperative production 129.5 percent.

B. Fulfillment of Spring and Fall Planting

The 1951 spring and fall planting plan was fulfilled 96.2 percent. Fulfillment by individual sectors was as follows: state farms 107.3 percent, agricultural cooperatives (TOZ) 144.5, and private holdings 94 percent. The chief industrial crops in 1951 showed a very considerable increase. Thus the plan for cotton was fulfilled 129.3 percent, for sugar beets 348.4, and for tobacco 127.8 percent.

The MTS fulfilled the 1952 plowing plan 73.4 percent, the seeding plan 68.6, and the threshing plan 62.5 percent. Plowing in 1952 was 98.9 percent of the 1951 figure, and threshing 87.2 percent of 1951.

The state farms have fulfilled the plan for their main products as follows: milk, 93 percent; eggs, 66; wool, 103.7; meat, 82.7; vegetables, 161.8; fruit, 81; olives, 130.5; wheat, 68; barley 105.6; oats, 59.2; and cotton, 88.6 percent.

Afforestation has been very successful. The afforestation plan was fulfilled 154.5 percent in 1951 and the plan for improved varieties of trees, 167 percent.

The collection plan for the main products was fulfilled as follows: wheat, 73.7 percent; rye, 92.3; barley, 81.2; oats, 91.2; maize, 61.1; olives, 156; sugar beets, 91.1; two-rowed barley, 134.9; meat, 82.5; wool, 79.8; hides, 106.1; and leather, 74 percent.

Percentages of plan fulfillment achieved by sales cooperatives were as follows: cheese, 71.8 percent; fats, 78; milk, 115.9; citrus (acid) fruits, 163.8; fruit, 71.1; and vegetables, 53.7 percent.

C. Transport Plan

Under the transport plan, the circulation of goods reached 92.7 percent of plan fulfillment or 135.3 percent of 1950; passenger traffic reached 115.2 percent, or 140.4 percent of the 1950 figure. Percentages by types of transport

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were as follows: automobile freight, 92.8; passenger traffic, 94.7; railroad freight transport, 90.4; passenger traffic, 142.2; and freight traffic on inland waterways, 94.7 percent.

D. Capital Investment

The volume of capital investments was 131.6 percent greater than in 1950; that of local investments, 142 percent greater. Investments for the Ministry of Mining were 136.3 percent of the 1950 figure, for the Ministry of Industry, 218.4; for the Ministry of Agriculture, 99.3; and for the Ministry of Education, 112.6 percent for the same period.

The construction plan of the Ministry of Construction was fulfilled 106.8 percent. This was 139.8 percent greater than in 1950. In accordance with the Five-Year Plan, large enterprises were put in operation. Among them were the Stalin Textile Combine, Lenin Hydroelectric Station, 8 Nentori Sugar Factory in Maliq, and the Cotton Ginning Works in Fier.

The local construction plan was 96.3 percent completed. This was 132.5 percent of the 1950 volume. The executive committees which have made the best record in local constructions are those of Shkoder, Vlore, Elbasan, Erseke, Kukes, Permet, and Rreshen.

E. Workers and Wages

During 1951 the number of workers in the principal economic sectors increased 12.7 percent compared with 1950. This number is allocated by law as follows: 16.5 percent to the mines, 20.2 to industry, 5.7 to the state agricultural sector, 19.6 to transportation, and 8.7 to construction work. The remainder is assigned to other industries. Compared with 1950, the percentage of wage increases were as follows: construction work, 149.9, transportation 137.6, industry 132.8, and mining 118.2.

The participation of workers in socialist competition has increased greatly in the last quarter of 1951. In the construction sector, 90.8 percent of the workers participated; in the transportation and postal sector, 90.6; in industry, 87.7; in mining, 73.7; and in agriculture and afforestation, 73.4 percent.

Many enterprises have completed the 1951 plan ahead of schedule. A larger percentage of workers than ever is working on norms. In construction work 87.5 percent are now assigned norms, on state farms 79 percent, in industry 75.6 percent, and in the mines 65.4 percent.

The dissemination of new Soviet methods has been an important factor in fulfilling plans. Industry is applying the method of highspeed cutting for metals, a high-speed cutting method for wood, and other methods. Miners employ the Kafarcv method and high-speed drilling methods. Agriculture has adopted the Soviet way of planting cotton, and the check row method of planting corn. The building trade has adopted the Kulikov method.

The development of socialistic competition has promoted initiative and invention among the workers. Of the innovations suggested, 98 percent have been approved. These innovations will bring about a saving of 37,314,484 leks. The persons who made the proposals will receive 967,127 leks in awards.

F. Goods Turnover

In general, the turnover of consumer goods reached 101.7 percent in 1951, or 116.5 percent of the 1950 figures. By sectors, the percentages were as follows: in state trade 102.3, or 120.1 percent compared with 1950; in the co-operative sector, 101.3, or 114 percent compared with 1950.

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G. Education and Cultural Activities

The number of elementary schools has grown 2.3 percent in 1951 as compared with 1950; 7-year schools, 25.3 percent; intermediate schools, 15 percent. The number of students in the 7-year schools has increased 8.2 percent and the number of intermediate students, 50.6 percent. In 1951, a total of 30,704 pupils finished elementary school, 3,567 finished the 7-year course, and 619 completed intermediate school. At the end of 1951, there were 148,912 students in elementary schools, 23,892 in 7-year schools, and 6,168 in intermediate schools. Three higher educational institutions were opened in 1951. The combined enrollment of these plus the 2-year Pedagogical Institute was 293 students. Publication of newspapers and magazines increased 47 percent in 1950 and publication of books 71.7 percent.

The number of theatrical performances, compared with 1950, increased 73.1 percent, attendance 110.1 percent. The number of motion picture performances increased 38 percent, attendance 40.6 percent. During 1951, the rest camps of professional organizations (unions) and artisan cooperatives were enjoyed by 6,472 workers of various sectors and by 7,094 pioneers.

The number of beds in hospitals and lying-in hospitals was increased 3.9 percent over the number in 1950.

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